

reoriented, reattached, and repositioned to enable the content on the second surfaces of the pages to be pivoted and thereby viewed sequentially in the upright direction with said viewer.

26/27. (New) The device of claim 26, wherein the viewer includes adjustable left and right lenses.

26/28. (New) The device of claim 27, wherein the viewer includes adjustable left and right occluding apertures associated with the left and right lenses, respectively.

REMARKS

Examiner Winstedt is thanked for the courtesies extended to the undersigned during the telephone interview on December 6, 2001. The amendments and remarks submitted herein reflect and expand on the discussions that took place during the interview.

The Examiner rejected claims 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §112. Applicant has amended claim 29 to delete the limitation "in a manner similar to a clipboard". Therefore, Applicant requests withdrawal of the rejection of claims 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §112.

Applicant acknowledges with appreciation the examiner's indication that claim 28 is allowed and that claims 33-36 and 41 would be allowable if rewritten into independent form. Claim 41 has been amended into independent form including the limitations of claim 39. Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 41 is in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

The invention of claim 22 relates to stereographic device having a viewer pivotal chassis configured to permit content to be visually scanned using the viewer while maintaining the content in focus during movement of the viewer relative to the content. This geometry is different from the geometry disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,499,136 to Jones as explained on page 3, line 27 through page 4, line 22 of the present application. In addition, the scanning feature claimed in claim 22 is illustrated by double headed arrow 34 in Fig. 22 and discussed on page 18, lines 6-12 of the present application.

The examiner rejected independent claim 22 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jones '136 patent in view of U.S. Patent No. 262,846 to Stevens. Applicant respectfully traverses the examiner's rejection, to the extent that such rejection still applies to independent claim 22 as amended.

Independent claim 22 has been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim that the viewer pivotal chassis axes are configured to enable content to be visually scannable with the viewer by moving said viewer in a plane parallel to a plane of the

content up and down along a length of said content while maintaining focus during movement of the viewer relative to the content to facilitate focalized optical conveyance of content having an image area greater in its entirety than is optically accessible with the viewer at one time.

As explained in Attachments XXIII and XXIV filed with the Amendment dated August 23, 2001, the Jones '136 patent does not permit scanning of the content by moving the viewer in a plane while maintaining focus on the content during movement of the viewer relative to the content so that the viewer may be used to view content which has an image area greater in its entirety than is optically accessible with the viewer at one time. As explained in the Attachments, the Jones '136 viewer is movable between two distinct viewing positions as shown, for example, in Figs. 29 and 30 or Figs. 34 and 35 of the Jones '136 patent. However, as explained in detail in the Attachments and in the present application, the viewer in the Jones '136 patent must move out of a plane parallel to the content and therefore out of focus when moving from a first viewing position to a second viewing position.

As further explained in the Attachments and in the present application sections cited above, the present invention permits scanning of the content while keeping the viewer in a plane and maintaining focus on the content during movement of the viewer to scan the content. Therefore, Applicant submits that independent claim 22, as amended, patentably defines the invention over the Jones '136 patent. The Stevens patent does not disclose or suggest any type of scanning viewer pivotal chassis. Therefore, Applicant submits that Stevens does not make up for deficiencies of the Jones '136 patent. For at least these reasons, Applicant submits that independent claim 22, as amended, patentably defines the invention over the combination of the Jones '136 patent and Stevens.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 22, as amended, and dependent claims 23-27 and 29-38 are in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

As set forth in the present application on page 3, lines 14-20, the present invention includes adjustable occluding apertures which improve the user's ability to fine tune an image and thus see an immersive visual-field. The apertures are movable into close proximity to the user's eyes and render the perception of the shielding edges of the apertures as a soft blur. In the illustrated embodiments, the adjustable left and right occluding apertures are each located in a common plane and are movable in the common plane to adjust the



locations of the left and right occluding apertures. Therefore, users can move the apertures in the plane to position the apertures properly relative to the users eyes.

The examiner rejected independent claim 39 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Jones '136 patent in view of Stevens. The examiner admits that the Jones '136 patent does not disclose or suggest any type of adjustable apertures.

Independent claim 39 has been amended to more particularly point out and distinctly claim that the left and right occluding apertures each are located in a common plane and are movable in the common plane to adjust the locations of the left and right occluding apertures.

Stevens relates to a stereoscope having two pivoted screens (h) which are fixed to the back of a cell (C) may be screens (h) folded together as shown in Fig. 3. The screens (h) may also be pivoted down in opposite directions flat against the back of the cell (C) so as to cover about one-half of each lens (d). The screens (h) in Stevens are not provided to facilitate viewing of content which includes a left peripheral monocular field, a left binocular stereo field, a right binocular stereo field, and a right peripheral monocular field as in the present claimed invention. Stevens does not disclose or suggest providing left and right occluding apertures that are each located in common plane and movable in the common plane to adjust the locations of the left and right occluding apertures as recited in amended independent claim 39. Therefore, Applicant submits that amended independent claim 39 patentably defines the invention over the combination of the Jones '136 patent and Stevens.

Accordingly, Applicant submits that independent claim 39, as amended, and dependent claims 40 and 42 are in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

New independent claim 43 claims a stereographic device having a viewer pivotal chassis configured to permit content to be visually scanned using the viewer while maintaining the content in focus during movement of the viewer relative to the content. As discussed above with reference to claim 22, the prior art does not disclose or suggest this scanning capability as claimed. Therefore, Applicant submits that new claims 43-45 are in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

New independent claim 46 claims a stereographic device having a viewer pivotal chassis including the features claimed in original claim 28 which the examiner has indicated as allowable. Figs. 13-17 illustrate an embodiment of the apparatus claimed in new

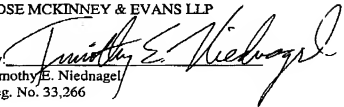
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independent claim 46. Therefore, Applicant submits that new claims 46-48 are in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

For at least these reasons, Applicant submits that pending claims 22-48 are in condition for allowance. Such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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